1	2	3
7.	Ministry of Defence	50
8.	Deptt. of Telecommunications	34
9.	Ministry of Commerce	8
10.	Deptt. of Women & Child Development	1
11.	Deptt. of Railways	93
12.	Ministry of Labour	5
13.	Botanical Gardens	1
14.	Botanical Survey of India	1
15.	Deptt. of Agricultural Research & Education	1
16.	Deptt. of Education	2
17.	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	6
18.	Ministry of Home Affairs	2
19.	Deptt. of Power	4
20.	Deptt. of Steel	4
21.	Deptt. of Company Affairs	2
22.	Deptt. of Mines	1
23.	Ministry of External Affairs	1
24.	AG's Office	2
25.	Ministry of Surface Transport	2
26.	Directorate Genl. of Technical Development	4
27.	C.P.W.D.	3
28.	Ministry of Industry	3
29.	D.G.S. & D.	3
30.	Ministry of Transport	1
31.	Deptt. of Scientific & Industrial Research	1
32.	U.P.S.C.	1
33.	Ministry of Water Resources	1
34.	Ministry of Communication	4
35.	Survey of India	1

Air pollution in Delhi

1828. SHRI BAIKUNTHA NATH SAHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether air pollution has been posing serious problems for Delhites;

(b) if so, the main factors responsible therefor; and

(c) what are the details of steps taken to check air pollution in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) According to the air quality survey, the air pollution levels in Delhi are by and large within the prescribed standards. While the levels of sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen are well within the limits, the particulate matter is on the higher side. This is due to the natural dusty conditions and industrial activities including thermal power plants.

(b) The main factor responsible for air pollution in Delhi are industries and motor vehicles.

(c) The steps taken to check the pollution in Delhi include the following:—

(i) Ambient air quality standards have been prescribed.

(ii) Entire Union Territory of Delhi has been declared as air pollution control area.

(iii) Emission standards have been notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(iv) Industries have been directed to instal necessary air pollution control equipment on a time bound basis and to comply with the emission standards.

(v) The Indraprastha Thermal Power Plant is meeting the emission standards. Of the 2 new units at Rajghat, both have appropriate electrostatic precipitators. Of the 5 units at Badarpur Thermal Power Plant, Units 1, 4 and 5 have adequate electrostatic precipitators and are meeting the emission standards. Installation/retrofitting of electrostatic precipitators in the remaining 2 units is under completion.

(vi) Gross and mass emission standards for petrol as well as diesel-driven vehicles have been notified under the Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. The gross emission standards notified under Rule 115(2) of the Motor Vehicles Rules have come into force with effect from 1.3.1990.

(vii) The Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration has launched an education and awareness drive which consists of advertising campaign, checking of vehicles and issuing of warning slips to the vehicles which do not conform to the prescribed standards.

(viii) The Delhi Administration has initiated action on Government vehicles and buses of the DTC to ensure that they meet the standards notified.

निर्धनता निवारण

1829. सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 6 मार्च, 1990 के "दी हिन्दू" में मोर "फण्ड्स टू फाइट पावर्टी सज्जैस्टिड" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि विश्व बैंक की एक अध्ययन रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि भारत की 40 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रह रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) देश में गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रह रहे व्यक्तियों की अनुमानित संख्या क्या है और क्या आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की व्यापक रूपरेखा तैयार करते समय सरकार ने इन आंकड़ों को ध्यान में रखा है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) संबंधित विश्व बैंक रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि वास्तविक आय का आंकलन करने तथा "गरीबी की रेखा" का निर्धारण करने की विभिन्न पद्धतियों से अलग-अलग निष्कर्ष निकलते हैं ; और यह कि उन्होंने कुछ परिभाषाएं अपनायी हुई हैं जिनसे गरीबी के मोटे अनुमान प्राप्त होते हैं ।